OXA-1 β–lactamase and non-susceptibility to penicillin/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations among ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli*

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Running Head: OXA-1 and penicillin/inhibitor resistance

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Abstract

Background. ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* have expanded globally since the turn of the century and present a major public health issue. Their in-vitro susceptibility to penicillin/inhibitor combinations is variable, and clinical use of these combinations against ESBL producers remains controversial. We hypothesised that this variability related to co-production of OXA-1 penicillinase. **Methods.** During a national study we collected 293 ESBL *E. coli* from bacteraemias, determined MICs by BSAC agar dilution and undertook genomic sequencing with Illumina methodology. **Results**. The collection was dominated by ST131 (n=188 isolates) and *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-15}}$ (present in 229 isolates, 78.2%); over half the isolates (159/293, 54.3%) were ST131 with *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-15}}$. *bla*$_{\text{OXA-1}}$ was found in 149 ESBL producers (50.9%) and *bla*$_{\text{TEM-1/191}}$ in 137 (46.8%). Irrespective of whether all isolates were considered, or ST131 alone, there were strong associations ($p < 0.001$) between co-carriage of *bla*$_{\text{OXA-1}}$ and reduced susceptibility to penicillin/inhibitor combinations, whereas there was no significant association with co-carriage of *bla*$_{\text{TEM-1/191}}$. For piperacillin/tazobactam the mode MIC rose from 2 mg/L in the absence of *bla*$_{\text{OXA-1}}$ to 8-16 mg/L in its presence; for co-amoxiclav the shift was smaller, from 8 to 16 mg/L, but crossed the breakpoint. *bla*$_{\text{OXA-1}}$ was strongly associated with co-carriage also of *aac(6')-Ib-cr,* which compromises amikacin and tobramycin. **Conclusion.** Co-carriage of OXA-1, a penicillinase with weak affinity for inhibitors, is a major arbiter of resistance to piperacillin/tazobactam and co-amoxiclav in *E. coli* and is commonly associated with co-carriage of *aac(6')-Ib-cr*, which narrows aminoglycoside options.

Introduction

Penicillin/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations account for 20% of in-patient antibiotic use in UK hospitals,[1] and for a greater proportion of parenteral use. Whilst these combinations are effective in many infections due to β-lactamase producers, debate persists on their efficacy against those with ESBLs, along with disagreements on breakpoints.[2]

Tazobactam and clavulanate inhibit TEM, SHV and CTX-M ESBLs,[3-5] in some cases more efficiently than classical penicillinases.[6] Nevertheless, surveys find that sizeable proportions of ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* are non-susceptible to piperacillin/tazobactam and amoxicillin/clavulanate, as are minorities of isolates with classical TEM and SHV penicillinases.[7-9] The issue is complicated by differing breakpoints for piperacillin/tazobactam between EUCAST (S $\leq$8, R >16 mg/L) and CLSI (S $\leq$16, R >64 mg/L) and different testing modalities for amoxicillin/clavulanate, where EUCAST advocates a fixed 2 mg/L clavulanate but CLSI prefers a 2:1 amoxicillin/clavulanate ratio, giving breakpoints of 8+2 and 8+4 mg/L respectively.

Clinical studies on the efficacy of penicillin/inhibitor combinations against ESBL producers have given contradictory results.[10] Both EUCAST and CLSI take the view of 'report as found',[11] and one bacteraemia study (not specifically of ESBL producers) found good outcomes for piperacillin/tazobactam against Enterobacteriaceae up to an MIC of 16 mg/L.[12] Another study however found good outcomes up to an MIC of 16 mg/L only if the bacteraemia had a urinary origin whereas there were high failure rates if the MIC was above 2 mg/L and the bacteraemia originated elsewhere.[13] The recent MERINO trial, investigating bacteraemia due to ceftriaxone-resistant, piperacillin/tazobactam-,susceptible', *E.*

coli and *K. pneumoniae* found 12.3% 30-day mortality for patients treated with piperacillin/tazobactam versus 3.7% for meropenem (p = 0.002).[14]

Reasons for variable resistance to penicillin/inhibitor combinations among ESBL producers are under-researched. Factors demonstrated for at least some isolates include: (i) production of multiple β–lactamases,[15] sometimes including poorly-inhibited penicillinases such as OXA-1,[16,17] (ii) hyper-production of target β–lactamases[18,19] and (iii) impermeability.[20] We explored the role of OXA-1 enzyme in a national collection of genomically-sequenced ESBL *E. coli* from bloodstream infections.

Materials and Methods

Isolates

Isolates were from human bloodstream infections and were collected in 2013-2014 during a national study comparing ESBL *E. coli* from human and non-human sources. Collecting sites in London (1 hospital), East Anglia (5 hospitals), Northwest England (2 hospitals), Wales (2 hospitals) and Scotland (2 hospitals) incubated blood cultures on automated BacT/Alert (bioMérieux, Basingstoke, UK) systems and performed identification and susceptibility testing according to local protocols. Consecutive isolates identified by these local methods as ESBL-producing *E. coli* were sub-cultured to agar slopes and sent to PHE Colindale. On receipt, their identity was confirmed by MALDI-ToF (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany) and *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M}}$ genes were sought by PCR,[21] with isolates found positive accepted as ESBL producers. Isolates lacking *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M}}$ were screened for *bla*$_{\text{TEM}}$ and *bla*$_{\text{SHV}}$ by PCR[22] and, if positive, subjected to double disc synergy tests between amoxicillin/clavulanate (20+10 μg; Oxoid, Basingstoke, UK) and each of cefepime,

cefotaxime and ceftazidime (all 30 μg), with a positive result for any cephalosporin being taken to indicate ESBL activity.[23] Confirmation of ESBL production came from comprehensive susceptibility testing and sequencing, as below.

Antibiotics and susceptibility testing

Except for clavulanate (GlaxoSmithKline, Brentford, UK) and tazobactam (Alfa Aesar, Heysham, UK), antibiotics were obtained from Sigma, Poole, UK. MICs were determined by BSAC agar dilution using IsoSensitest agar (Oxoid).[24] Tazobactam was used at a fixed 4 mg/L and clavulanate at a fixed 2 mg/L, in keeping with current EUCAST guidance.

WGS

DNA libraries were prepared using the NexteraXT method and sequenced to >30X coverage with a standard 2x100 base protocol on a HiSeq 2500 instrument (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). Reads were trimmed using Trimmomatic to remove low-quality data, then assembled into contigs using VelvetOptimiser[25] with k-mer values from 55 to 75. Strains were identified by mapping reads against ST-specific *E. coli* sequences using the MOST software.[26]

Antibiotic resistance genes were sought in contigs by BLASTn, or by mapping reads against reference sequences in the Comprehensive Antibiotic Resistance Database and parsing the variant calling format (VCF) file generated by SAMtools mpileup.[27] This process was automated into the 'Genefinder' pipeline created by PHE Bioinformatics (M. Doumith, PHE, unpublished). The location of resistance determinants on assembled contigs was checked by Blastn.

Statistics

We calculated relative risks and assessed potential interactions using the Woolf test for homogeneity. We used Pearson chi-square tests to assess significance of associations at p value equal to 0.05.

Results

ESBL confirmation and STs

Sixty-six ESBL producers were confirmed from bacteraemic patients in East Anglia, 55 from London, 61 from Northwest England, 37 from Scotland and 74 from Wales, giving a geographically representative collection of 293 isolates. These isolates included 39 known STs, one non-typeable organism, and five new STs. The well-known international ST131 lineage[28,29] dominated, with 188 representatives (64.2%); other STs with >2 representatives were ST38 (n=17) ST648 (n=16), ST405 (n=9), ST73 (n=6), ST69 (n=4), ST636 (n=4), ST95 (n=3), ST10 (n=3) and ST1193 (n=3). CTX-M-15 β–lactamase was the predominant ESBL, with its gene present in 229 (78.2%) isolates, whereas 27 had *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-27}}$, 20 had *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-14}}$, four had *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-1}}$, three had *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-3}}$ and one had *bla*$_{\text{CTX-M-9}}$. Three isolates had *bla*$_{\text{SHV-12}}$ and one had *bla*$_{\text{SHV-31}}$ both of which encode recognised SHV-ESBLs; one isolate, with an ESBL phenotype, solely had *bla*$_{\text{TEM-117}}$ and eight, all carrying other well-known ESBL determinants, also had *bla*$_{\text{TEM-191}}$, encoding a TEM variant with an uncertain status, which was not counted as an ESBL here.[30] Four isolates carried two ESBL genes in combination; many more also carried genes for classical penicillinases along with those for ESBLs: in particular *bla*$_{\text{TEM-1}}$ was present in 129/293 isolates (or 137/293 if those with TEM-191 were included, 46.8%) and *bla*$_{\text{OXA-1}}$ (or, in one case, a variant with a conservative Ile187Leu modification) was found in 149/293 (50.9%). *bla*$_{\text{TEM-1}}$

157 accompanied many different ESBL genes but *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ was always together with
158 *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ along, in one isolate, with *bla*$_{CTX-M-14}$. Two isolates had acquired
159 *bla*$_{CMY}$/*ampC* genes together with their ESBLs, and two had *bla*$_{OXA-9}$. Among the
160 ST131 isolates, the great majority (159/188, 84.6%) had *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$, though 24 had
161 *bla*$_{CTX-M-27}$ and 5 had *bla*$_{CTX-M-14}$ alone or in combination; 116 had *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ whilst 76
162 had *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$.

163 The β–lactamase combinations found in the whole collection and among the
164 ST131 isolates are detailed in Table 1, which also shows the corresponding MIC
165 distributions for piperacillin/tazobactam and amoxicillin/clavulanate.

166 Whenever *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ was present, alone or together with *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$, the MIC
167 distributions of penicillin/inhibitor combinations were raised, with the mode
168 increasing from 2 mg/L to 8 or (depending on the particular sub-set) 16 mg/L for
169 piperacillin/tazobactam and from 4 or 8 to 16 mg/L for amoxicillin/clavulanate.
170 These shifts in modal MIC were apparent for both the whole collection and for
171 ST131, when this was reviewed separately. No such shift was seen when ESBLs
172 were accompanied only by TEM-1/191 enzyme.

173 Whilst these *bla*$_{OXA-1}$-related MIC shifts were small in absolute terms, their
174 effect was to move the peak of the distribution for piperacillin/tazobactam from within
175 the susceptible range to around the breakpoint, whilst the mode for
176 amoxicillin/clavulanate moved across the breakpoint. Overall, 62/63 (98.4%)
177 isolates with ESBL genes alone were susceptible to piperacillin/tazobactam at 8
178 mg/L as were 75/79 (94.9%) that had an ESBL gene together with only *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$
179 whereas the proportion susceptible fell to 67/91 (73.6%) among those with an ESBL
180 plus *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and to 33/58 (56.9%) for those with an ESBL plus both *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and
181 *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$. For amoxicillin/clavulanate, 44/63 (69.8%) were susceptible when the

ESBL gene was present alone and 50/79 (63.3%) when it was accompanied by *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$ whilst these proportions fell to 21/91 (23.1%) for isolates with *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ together with their ESBL gene and to 7/58 (12.1%) when both *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$ were present. When the ST131 organisms were considered alone, non-susceptibility to piperacillin/tazobactam at 8 mg/L was seen in 39/116 (33.6%) isolates where *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ was present compared with 2/72 (2.8%) where it was absent; corresponding proportions for amoxicillin/clavulanate were 94/116 (81.0%) compared with 24/72 (33.3%) respectively.

Both for the whole collection and the ST131 isolates, the relative risks of non-susceptibility to penicillin/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations were highly significant for OXA-1 ($p < 0.001$) but non-significant for TEM-1/191 (Table 2). Although the modal MIC was one doubling dilution higher for the isolates that had both OXA-1 and TEM-1/191 than for those with only OXA-1, there was no statistical evidence of interaction between OXA-1 and TEM-1/191 to further augment resistance.

Occasional non-susceptibility to piperacillin/tazobactam was seen in isolates lacking both *bla*$_{OXA-1}$, as in 1/26 with *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ alone (MIC 32 mg/L) and 4/65 with *bla*$_{CTX-M-14/15}$ together with *bla*$_{TEM-1}$ (MICs 16-32 mg/L), also (unsurprisingly) in both isolates with acquired *bla*$_{CMY}$ gene, neither of which had *bla*$_{OXA-1}$. On the other hand 10/58 isolates with *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ plus both *bla*$_{TEM-1/191}$ and *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ remained fully susceptible to piperacillin/tazobactam, with MICs of 2-4 mg/L.

Linkage of bla$_{OXA-1}$, aac(6')-Ib and other resistance determinants

There was a striking association between the carriage of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and of the aminoglycoside-acetyl transferase determinant *aac(6')-Ib*, which was almost always (146/148 cases) present as its *aac(6')-Ib-cr* variant, encoding an enzyme that

207 acetylates some fluoroquinolones as well as the normal aminoglycoside substrates.
208 This association is illustrated both for the whole collection and for the major β-
209 lactamase-defined subgroups of ST131 isolates in Table 3. Overall, 147 of the 149
210 isolates with *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ also had *aac(6')-Ib-cr*, compared with 1/144 of those that
211 lacked *bla*$_{OXA-1}$. Other resistance genes associated with *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ across the whole
212 collection were *aac(3')-IIa, aadA5, sul1, dfrA17* and *tet(A)* (Table 4). *catB3*, encoding
213 a chloramphenicol acetyltransferase, also was widely present in association with
214 *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ (not shown) but was truncated and surmised to be non-functional.
215 Conversely, *sul2, strA, strB* and *aac(3')-IId* were more prevalent among isolates that
216 lacked *bla*$_{OXA-1}$. The association between *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and *aac(6')-Ib-cr* remained clear
217 when ST131 isolates were considered alone, but *aac(3')-IIa, aadA5, sul1*, *dfrA17*
218 and *tet*(A) also were widespread among ST131 isolates with *bla*$_{CTX-M-27}$ alone or with
219 *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ combined with either or both of *bla*$_{TEM}$ and/or *bla*$_{OXA-1}$. *strA/B* and *sul2*
220 genes remained negatively associated with *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ among the ST131 isolates
221 (Table 4).

222 Resistance tracked with causative genes. Thus, 141/148 isolates with *aac(6')-*
223 *Ib-cr* were resistant to tobramycin and 69 had reduced susceptibility to amikacin,
224 with MICs >4 mg/L, though non-susceptibility on EUCAST criteria (MIC >8 mg/L)
225 was seen for only 25/148. Tobramycin resistance was not, however, exclusive to
226 isolates with *aac(6')-Ib-cr* also being associated with *aac(3)-II* variants when these
227 were present independently of *aac(6')-Ib-cr*. Overall non-susceptibility rates for
228 *bla*$_{OXA-1}$-positive compared with *bla*$_{OXA-1}$–negative isolates were: tobramycin (MIC >2
229 mg/L) 94.6% versus 31.2%; amikacin (MIC >8 mg/L) 16.8% versus 2.8%;
230 ciprofloxacin (MIC >0.25 mg/L) 97.2% versus 70.7%; tetracycline (MIC >8 mg/L)
231 83.4% versus 70.7%; sulphonamides; (MIC >256 mg/L) 85.5% versus 76.4%;

trimethoprim (MIC >2 mg/L) 89.6% versus 77.8% and streptomycin (MIC >8 mg/L) 58.6% versus 71.1%. Truncated *catB3* was not associated with chloramphenicol resistance confirming its non-functionality.

Discussion

Although a link between OXA-1 enzyme and reduced susceptibility or resistance to penicillin/inhibitor combinations has been suggested previously,[16,17] both for ESBL-producing and non-producing Enterobacteriaceae, these assertions do not appear to have been tested with sizeable and geographically diverse collections of bacteria, let alone using those characterised by WGS. One study asserting this linkage only found OXA-1 in 12/59 piperacillin/tazobactam-resistant isolates and, since many of the remainder were resistant to carbapenems, it is likely that they had other mechanisms besides OXA-1 enzyme.[16]

Here we found that MICs of piperacillin/tazobactam for ESBL *E. coli* with OXA-1 penicillinase clustered around or just above the 8+4 mg/L breakpoint, and that those of amoxicillin/clavulanate were narrowly above its 8+2 mg/L breakpoint. By contrast, and irrespective of whether they co-produced TEM-1 enzyme, MICs for ESBL *E. coli* lacking OXA-1 enzyme were almost all clearly within the susceptible range for piperacillin/tazobactam, at around 2+4 mg/L, and narrowly within it for amoxicillin/clavulanate, clustering at 4-8 mg/L. A few individual isolates lay outside these generalisations, either (i) lacking OXA-1 enzyme but being resistant to penicillin/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations, or (ii) possessing the gene for this enzyme and remaining susceptible. Anomalous resistance perhaps may reflect low permeability, up-regulated efflux, copious ESBL production or elevated expression of chromosomal AmpC; anomalous susceptibility may reflect high permeability, weak

efflux or non-expression of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ or other genes. Nevertheless, the general relationship between raised MICs for the inhibitor combinations and carriage of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ were clear and individual anomalies were not pursued further.

It should be cautioned that the ESBL accompanying OXA-1 was always CTX-M-15, and we cannot be certain that identical behaviour would be seen with other ESBLs. However there is no obvious reason why the ESBL type should affect the poor inhibition of OXA-1, and CTX-M-15 is considerably the commonest ESBL in the UK and worldwide.[29] In the absence of OXA-1, modal MICs of the penicillin/inhibitor combinations were consistent irrespective of whether CTX-M-15 or another ESBL was produced. These findings have clear implications for penicillin/inhibitor combinations but not for newer cephalosporin/inhibitor combinations (e.g. ceftolozane/tazobactam and ceftazidime/avibactam), as these use cephalosporins that are stable to OXA-1 enzyme. Cefepime is somewhat labile to OXA-1,[31,32] but prospective cefepime/tazobactam combinations appear to retain near universal activity against ESBL producers, many of which likely also carried OXA-1.[33]

The therapeutic challenges posed by bacteria carrying OXA-1 enzyme together with CTX-M-15 are exacerbated by frequent co-carriage of *aac(6')-Ib*, (almost always as its *aac(6')-Ib-cr* variant, conferring resistance to tobramycin). AAC(6')-Ib also acetylates amikacin and, although MICs for producers commonly remained below the breakpoint, current EUCAST advice remains to avoid the drug wherever this enzyme is present.[11] Resistance rates to ciprofloxacin, sulphonamides, trimethoprim and tetracycline also were slightly higher among OXA-1-positive than OXA-1-negative ESBL producers though, unlike for tobramycin and the penicillin/inhibitor combinations, they were high in both groups.

Co-carriage of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ with *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ has been previously established in UK variants of *E. coli* ST131, where it was associated with IncF plasmids pEK499 (117,536 bp) and pEK516 (64,471 bp) [34,35] Plasmid pEK516 had *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ separated by a 7,457-bp region that encoded *catB4*, *aac(3')-IIa* and tunicamycin resistance genes; *aac(6')-1b-cr* was immediately upstream of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and a class 1 integron containing *dfrA17*, *aadA5* and *sul1* genes was present 1.7-kb upstream of *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$. Similar organisation is seen in the common Canadian *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ plasmid pC15-1a.[36] In the case of pEK499, which differed from pEK516 in having an *IS*26-mediated deletion of *aac(3')-IIa* and the tunicamycin resistance genes, *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$ were only 4037 bp apart. Given their earlier prevalence and the similarity of the present resistance profiles it seems likely that the same or very similar plasmids to pEK499 and pEK516 remain prevalent in bloodstream ST131 *E. coli* from the UK. This could not be definitively proven here because the presence of multiple copies of *IS*26 precluded assembly from short-read sequencing data; nevertheless we could confirm that *bla*$_{OXA-1}$, *aac(6')-1b-cr* and the truncated *catB3* were demonstrably linked on the same ~2-3 kb contig in at least 139 of the 149 isolates that had both *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ and *bla*$_{CTX-M-15}$.

In conclusion, these data suggest that the frequent question: 'Are penicillin/inhibitor combinations active against ESBL producers?' is misplaced. The more pertinent query is 'Does my ESBL-producing isolate also have OXA-1 enzyme?' The findings have implications for diagnostic development. We have shown elsewhere that multiplex tandem PCR can be used to seek bacterial resistance genes in urine from UTI patients, giving accurate results 24-48h before susceptibility test data become available.[37] A panel that targeted *E. coli* generically, *E. coli* ST131 specifically, *bla*$_{OXA-1}$, *bla*$_{CTX-M}$, *aac(6')-1b*, common gentamicin

resistance determinants and the *gyrA* mutations responsible for fluoroquinolone resistance has the potential to provide a useful guide for the treatment of patients being admitted to hospital with upper UTIs and urosepsis. Detection of ST131 and the *bla*$_{OXA-1}$, *bla*$_{CTX-M}$, ***aac(6')-Ib-cr*** trio should give a steer towards early carbapenem use in the severely ill patient, whilst the absence of *bla*$_{OXA-1}$ should increase the confidence with which penicillin/inhibitor combinations might be used.

Acknowledgements

The research team would like to thank the following people for assisting in collection of isolates: Jo Seale, Lynette Phee and Benny Cherian (Barts Health NHS Trust); Mark Reacher and Iain Roddick (PHE East of England Field Epidemiology Services); Nicholas Brown and Estee Torok (Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge); Emma Meader (Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital); Sally Millership and Debbie Orriss (Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow); Richard Kent and Sara Ginwalla (Ipswich Hospital); Stephen Barrett, Marilyn Meyers, Charlotte Jude and Alison Westran (Southend Hospital); Charlotte Rawstrone, Malcolm Armstrong and Clare Langan (Manchester Royal Infirmary); Victoria Travis, Caroline Stubbs and Lorraine Bolton (Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust); Julian Bendle and Julia Lewis (Royal Gwent Hospital) and Mandy Wootton (Public Health Wales); Brian Jones (Glasgow Royal Infirmary): Kristján Orr Helgason and Alan Gibb (Royal Infirmary Edinburgh).

Funding.

This study was funded at UK National Institutes of Health, as 'Policy Research Programme-funded Independent Research,' under contract PRP 041/0039.

Transparency declaration

DML: Advisory Boards or ad-hoc consultancy Accelerate, Achaogen, Adenium, Allecra, AstraZeneca, Basilea, BioVersys, Centauri, Integra-Holdings, Meiji, Melinta, Nordic, Pfizer, Roche, Shionogi, Taxis, T.A.Z., Tetraphase, VenatoRx, Wockhardt, Zambon, Zealand. Paid lectures – Astellas, bioMerieux, Beckman Coulter, Cardiome, Cepheid, Merck, Pfizer and Nordic. Relevant shareholdings and options – Dechra, GSK, Merck, Perkin Elmer, Pfizer and T.A.Z amounting to <10% of portfolio value. **DW:** Advisory Boards or ad-hoc consultancy for Pfizer, Merck and Shionogi. **All other authors:** none to declare. However, PHE's AMRHAI Reference Unit has received financial support for conference attendance, lectures, research projects or contracted evaluations from numerous sources, including: Accelerate Diagnostics, Achaogen Inc, Allecra Therapeutics, Amplex, AstraZeneca UK Ltd, AusDiagnostics, Basilea Pharmaceutica, Becton Dickinson Diagnostics, bioMérieux, Bio-Rad Laboratories, The BSAC, Cepheid, Check-Points B.V., Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Department of Health, Enigma Diagnostics, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Food Standards Agency, GlaxoSmithKline Services Ltd, Helperby Therapeutics, Henry Stewart Talks, IHMA Ltd, Innovate UK, Kalidex Pharmaceuticals, Melinta Therapeutics, Merck Sharpe & Dohme Corp, Meiji Seika Pharma Co., Ltd, Mobidiag, Momentum Biosciences Ltd, Neem Biotech, NIHR, Nordic Pharma Ltd, Norgine Pharmaceuticals, Rempex Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Roche, Rokitan Ltd, Smith & Nephew UK Ltd, Shionogi & Co. Ltd, Trius Therapeutics, VenatoRx Pharmaceuticals, Wockhardt Ltd., and the World Health Organization.

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475 **Table 1.** β-Lactamase profiles and penicillin/inhibitor MICs among all ESBL *E. coli* from bloodstream infections (n=293) and ST131

476 isolates (n=188)

	No isolates with indicated MIC (mg/L)								Total	% Susceptible at 8 mg/L
	≤1	**2**	**4**	**8**	**16**	**32**	**64**	**>64**		
PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM										
All isolates with ESBL alone										
CTX-M-15	2	13	7	3		1			26	96.2
CTX-M-27	3	12	5	2					22	100.0
CTX-M-1	1	5							6	100.0
CTX-M-14		3	2						5	100.0
CTX-M-3		1							1	-
CTX-M-9		1							1	-
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3			1						1	-
TEM-117-p*[a]		1							1	-
Total	**6**	**36**	**15**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**63**	**98.4**
All isolates with ESBL plus TEM-1, no OXA-1										
CTX-M-15;TEM-1/191	6	19	20	3	2	1			51	94.1
CTX-M-14;TEM-1		6	4	3	1				14	92.9

CTX-M-27;TEM-1		2	2	1					5	-
CTX-M-1;TEM-1		2	1						3	-
SHV-12;TEM-1/191		2	1						3	-
CTX-M-3;TEM-1			1						1	-
CTX-M-24;TEM-1		1							1	-
CTX-M-1;OXA-9;SHV-31;TEM-1			1						1	-
Total	**6**	**32**	**30**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**94.9**
All isolates with ESBL plus OXA-1, no TEM-1										
CTX-M-15;OXA-1 [b]	2	8	24	33	13	5	2	2	89	74.2
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3;OXA-1				1					1	-
CTX-M-15;CTX-M-14;OXA-1			1						1	-
Total	**0**	**8**	**25**	**34**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**91**	**73.6**
All isolates with ESBL plus TEM-1 and OXA-1										
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;TEM-1/191		3	7	23	19	5			57	57.9
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;OXA-9;TEM-191-p*					1				1	-
Total	**0**	**3**	**7**	**23**	**20**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**56.9**
All isolates with ESBL plus AmpC										

CTX-M-15;CMY-4-p*								1	1	-
CTX-M-15;CMY-42								1	1	-
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0.0**
Major groups of ST131 isolates										
CTX-M-15	1	5	3	2		1			12	91.7
CTX-M-27	3	12	5	2					22	100.0
CTX-M-15;TEM-1/191	2	15	10	2		1			30	96.7
CTX-M-15;OXA-1	1	7	18	29	11	4	2	2	74	74.3
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;TEM-1/191		2	6	13	15	4			40	52.5
Minor groups of ST131 isolates										
CTX-M-14		2	1						3	-
CTX-M-27;TEM-1		1		1					2	-
CTX-M-14;TEM-1		1							1	-
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3			1						1	-
CTX-M-15;CTX-M-14;OXA-1			1						1	-
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;OXA-9;TEM-191-p*					1				1	-
CTX-M-3;TEM-1			1						1	-

AMOXICILLIN/CLAVULANATE

All isolates with ESBL alone

CTX-M-15		1	5	12	5	2	1	26	69.2
CTX-M-27			9	5	6	1	1	22	63.6
CTX-M-1			1	5				6	-
CTX-M-14				4	1			5	-
CTX-M-3				1				1	-
CTX-M-9				1				1	-
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3					1			1	-
TEM-117-p*					1			1	-
Total	**0**	**1**	**15**	**28**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**63**	**69.8**

All isolates with ESBL plus TEM-1, no OXA-1

CTX-M-15;TEM-1/191		12	27	9	3			51	76.5
CTX-M-14;TEM-1			3	10	1			14	21.4
CTX-M-27;TEM-1		1	2	2				5	-
CTX-M-1;TEM-1			2	1				3	-
SHV-12;TEM-1/191			2	1				2	-
CTX-M-3;TEM-1				1				1	-

CTX-M-24;TEM-1				1					1	-
CTX-M-1;OXA-9;SHV-31;TEM-1					1				1	-
Total	**0**	**0**	**13**	**37**	**25**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**63.3**
All isolates with ESBL plus OXA-1, no TEM-1										
CTX-M-15;OXA-1[b]			2	19	55	13			89	23.9
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3;OXA-1					1				1	-
CTX-M-15;CTX-M-14;OXA-1					1				1	-
Total	**0**	**0**	**2**	**19**	**57**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**91**	**23.1**
All isolates with ESBL plus TEM-1 and OXA-1										
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;TEM-1/191			1	5	33	18			57	10.5
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;OXA-9;TEM-191-p*				1					1	-
Total	0	**0**	**1**	**6**	**33**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**12.1**
All isolates with ESBL plus AmpC										
CTX-M-15; CMY-42								1	1	-
CTX-M-15; CMY-4-p								1	1	-
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**12**	**0**

Major groups of ST131 isolates							
CTX-M-15	2	5	2	2	1	12	58.3
CTX-M-27	9	5	6	1	1	22	63.6
CTX-M-15;TEM-1/191	5	17	6	2		30	73.3
CTX-M-15;OXA-1	2	15	46	11		74	23.0
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;TEM-1/191	1	3	22	14		40	10.0
Minor groups of ST131 isolates							
CTX-M-14		3				3	-
CTX-M-27;TEM-1	1		1			2	-
CTX-M-14;TEM-1		1				1	-
CTX-M-15; CTX-M-3			1			1	-
CTX-M-15;CTX-M-14;OXA-1			1			1	-
CTX-M-15;OXA-1;OXA-9;TEM-191-p*		1				1	-
CTX-M-3;TEM-1			1			1	-

[a]

[b] Includes one isolate with an OXA-1 sequence variant, with Ile187Leu.

Table 2. Risk of non-susceptibility to penicillin/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations in relation to the presence of secondary β-lactamases

		Piperacillin/tazobactam				Amoxicillin/clavulanate			
	Secondary β-lactamase	Relative risk of MIC >8 mg/L	95% LCI	95% UCI	p value	Relative risk of MIC > 8 mg/L	95% LCI	95% UCI	p value
All ESBL *E. coli* isolates	OXA-1[a]	6.49	3.03	13.88	<0.001	2.34	1.85	2.96	<0.001
	TEM-1/191	1.32	0.81	2.14	0.257	1.00	0.82	1.22	0.992
	OXA-1 + TEM-1/191	3.49	2.22	5.48	<0.001	1.72	1.47	2.02	<0.001
		(p value for homogeneity = 0.33)				(p value for homogeneity = 0.34)			
ST131 ESBL *E. coli* isolates	OXA-1	12.10	3.01	48.61	<0.001	2.43	1.73	3.41	<0.001
	TEM-1/191	1.58	0.92	2.71	0.094	0.96	0.77	1.21	0.741
	OXA-1 + TEM-1/191	3.41	2.06	5.66	<0.001	1.57	1.31	1.89	<0.001
		(p value for homogeneity = 0.47)				(p value for homogeneity = 0.17)			

LCI = lower confidence interval; UCI = upper confidence interval; p values shown are for chi-square tests except where indicated; p value for homogeneity indicates significance of interaction between OXA-1 and TEM-1 according to the Woolf test

[a] Includes one isolate with an OXA-1 sequence variant, with Ile187Leu

Table 3. Aminoglycoside and fluoroquinolone resistance among major ST131 groups

													No with				
	n	*aac(6')-1b*[a]	*aac(3)-IIa*	*aac(3)-IId*	*ant(2")-Ia*	*aadA5*	*aadA1*	*aadA2*	*strA*	*strB*[b]	*dfrA17*	*dfrA12*	Other *dfr*	*tet*(A)[c]	*sul1*	*sul2*	*catA1*
Whole collection (n=293)																	
OXA-1 positive	149	147	88	7	6	113	6	9	25	26	113	10	14	121	122	31	19
OXA-negative	144	1	18	18	1	65	17	13	81	81	68	8	33	85	78	83	10
Major ST131 groups (n=178 from a total of 188 ST131 isolates, see Table 1)																	
CTX-M-15	12	0	1	0	0	6	0	2	4	4	6	2	2	4	9	4	0
CTX-M-27	22	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	17	17	0	0	17	18	17	0
CTX-M-15; TEM-1	30	0	11	9	0	19	0	4	20	20	19	4	1	20	22	20	2
CTX-M-15; OXA-1	74	73	34	0	2	67	0	4	4	4	67	4	0	62	70	9	0
CTX-M-15; OXA-1; TEM-1	40	39	27	6	4	26	0	5	9	9	26	5	2	29	30	10	5

[a] Almost always (146/148 cases) as the *aac(6')-Ib–cr* variant
[b] Including *aph(6)-Id*
[c] Including *tet*(A)*-1*

Table 4. Relative likelihood of OXA-1 being present in relation to the presence of other resistance genes

	All *E. coli* isolates				ST131 *E. coli* isolates			
Resistance gene	Relative risk of OXA-1 presence	95% LCI	95% UCI	p value	Relative risk of OXA-1 presence	95% LCI	95% UCI	p value
aac(6')-Ib	72.01	18.18	285.21	<0.001	37.00	9.43	145.18	<0.001
aac(3')-IIa	2.55	2.04	3.18	<0.001	1.79	1.44	2.23	<0.001
aadA5	1.97	1.48	2.62	<0.001	1.32	0.98	1.78	0.047
sul1	2.13	1.52	2.99	<0.001	1.38	0.94	2.03	0.058
dfrA17	1.94	1.45	2.60	<0.001	1.43	1.04	1.96	0.013
sul2	0.41	0.30	0.57	<0.001	0.39	0.26	0.57	<0.001
strA	0.36	0.25	0.51	<0.001	0.29	0.18	0.47	<0.001
strB	0.37	0.26	0.52	<0.001	0.29	0.18	0.47	<0.001
tet(A)	1.83	1.32	2.53	<0.001	1.43	1.04	1.95	0.012
aac(3')-IId	0.53	0.28	1.00	0.017	0.63	0.34	1.18	0.071

LCI = lower confidence interval; UCI = upper confidence interval; p values shown for chi-square tests except where indicated.

'OXA-1' includes one isolate with an Ile187Leu sequence variant.